



# JEFFERSONIAN REPUBLICAN

Thursday, April 8, 1847.

Terms, \$2.00 in advance: \$2.25 half yearly; and \$2.50 if not paid before the end of the year.

## Democratic Whig Nominations.

FOR GOVERNOR,  
**JAMES IRVIN,**  
OF CENTRE COUNTY.  
FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,  
**JOSEPH W. PATTON,**  
OF CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

### Wanted at this Office.

An apprentice to the Printing business. A lad of about 15 or 16 years of age, having a reasonable English Education, and of good character and industrious habits, will find a situation by making early application.

We learn that over one thousand dollars have been collected in Northampton county for the relief of the suffering Irish.

The Whigs of Tennessee have nominated, in State Convention, Neil S. Brown, for Governor.

### The Response.

The Whigs of Earl township, Lancaster county, held a meeting last week, at which the following resolution was passed:

"Resolved, That the Whigs and Anti-masons of Earl township have learned with sincere satisfaction, that the Whig State Convention recently held at Harrisburg, have put in nomination for Governor, Gen. JAMES IRVIN of Centre county, and JOS. W. PATTON, for the office of Canal Commissioner; and they do now pledge themselves to give to the ticket thus settled, an enthusiastic and cordial support."

Rhode Island held her election for State officers and members of Congress, yesterday.

Thomas McElrath, Esq., one of the proprietors of the New York Tribune, has been nominated for Assistant Alderman of the Third Ward, New York.

The National Intelligencer has been informed by an officer who was at the Battle of Buena Vista, and who left Saltillo in the beginning of last month, that the Kentucky cavalry lost in the action sixty-one men, viz: 29 killed and 32 wounded— which would make our aggregate loss eight hundred and one, or nearly one-sixth of the whole force engaged.

Among the killed and wounded of the Mexicans, are three general officers and twenty colonels and commanders of battalions.

Webster and Calhoun are said to be now engaged on great works, which are to be the crowning efforts of their lives; Mr. Calhoun upon a Treatise on the principles of Government; and Mr. Webster, upon a History and Exposition of the Constitution!

A correspondent of the Boston Atlas proposes that Mr. Polk and Santa Anna settle the Mexican War by a personal combat. Let a "cham clos" be formed, and let the nation whose champion shall go down, give up beat. The idea is a good one. It would be a splendid contest—wooden leg against wooden head.

*The Press Free.*—We hope the great fact will not pass unnoticed that all restriction on the transmission of Newspapers is removed, and that they may now be carried by any body, to any body, any where, and under any circumstances.

### Somerville Rail Road.

It is now proposed to extend the Somerville Railroad to Phillipsburg, opposite Easton, on the Delaware, a distance of thirty-six and a half miles, at an estimated cost of one and a quarter million of dollars. A branch road from Clarksville to Belvidere, a distance of twelve miles, at a cost of \$200,000, is also contemplated. It is supposed that with this extension anthracite coal can be delivered at Elizabethtown Point for \$3.70, and bituminous coal at \$3.74. Forty miles more of railroad from Easton to the Beaver Meadow landing, near Parryville, would form an entire chain of railroad connection between Jersey City and the great iron and coal fields of Pennsylvania.

### Feat of a young Somnambulist.

We learn, says the Fredonia, N. Y., Censor, that a girl about fifteen years of age, whose parents reside near the line between Hanover and Perryburg, recently, during a severe cold night, got up in her sleep, and without adding to her night dress any thing more than a pair of shoes, left home, and proceeded about two miles and a half, when attempting to go up the steps to a house she slipped down, and from the sensation of pain thus given, immediately awoke. Suddenly becoming conscious of her awkward situation, and entirely ignorant of the means by which she was brought there, she was at once overcome with terror, and aroused the family within by her involuntary shrieks.—When taken in, she was completely chilled, as our informant says, "nearly frozen" with cold. She had never before exhibited any somnambulic traits, or symptoms, as we learn.

## The Battle of Buena Vista.

Every addition to the intelligence hitherto in possession of the public respecting the battle of Buena Vista serves to enhance the glory of that sanguinary action. As more is known of it, more is thought of it. As an achievement of arms, it stands pre-eminent amongst feats of chivalry; as an illustration of military skill, it places the gallant commander of the American forces amongst the great captains known in fame. We have listened to the recital of the incidents which occurred during the two days' fighting without knowing which most to applaud, the courage and constancy of the soldiers or the professional wisdom of Gen. Taylor. What a change has been wrought in the public mind within the last few days! The best that was hoped of the little army in Coahuila was that it had cut its way to Monterey, where it might rest in comparative security. But, instead of pursuing this course, Gen. Taylor awaited the approach of Santa Anna, and overwhelmed his vast army with unparalleled slaughter. Not an inch of territory has been retrieved by the enemy, and now there is none to oppose the progress of our arms in the direction of San Luis Potosi.

It may seem to some to have been a rash determination in Gen. Taylor to give battle with such unequal numbers. So it seemed when he encountered the enemy at Palo Alto, at Resaca, and at Monterey; but results test the merit of military operations, and luck cannot account for four successive victories. If we may take the opinions of military men as a guide in forming an opinion in the premises, few generals would have hazarded the action at Buena Vista, as few would have fought the battle of Resaca.

As we have before stated, the fighting on the 22d of February—an unfortunate day upon which to attack an American army—was confined principally to cannonading and skirmishing with light troops. The bloody business was done on the 23d, which was opened by an attack from our side under the direction of Gen. Wool. A portion of the advance was shaken by overwhelming numbers, but was supported by General Taylor, who brought forward the reserve, and decided the day by a resistless charge. What is here said in a few words required a day to consummate, and a recital of the incidents and manœuvres which ended so triumphantly would demand many columns for space. An eye-witness—one who was near Gen. Taylor's person all the time with the exception of those intervals during which he was carrying his orders over the field—inform us that not a man, with the exception above noticed, of the American lines wavered for an instant whilst facing the most galling fire and receiving the repeated charges of the enemy, which, it is but candor to say, were conducted with spirit and address.

As an instance of the desperation with which both armies fought, Mr. Crittenden, who acted as Gen. Taylor's aid throughout the fight, when asked whether the Mexicans had taken three pieces of ordnance from us, as Santa Anna reported, replied in the affirmative, and said that the guns were not given up till every man at them was shot down and every horse killed near them; and, moreover, that in bearing them off the Mexicans suffered a loss of some six hundred men. They interfered madly between the retreating guns and our men seeking to regain them. These guns were a part of Capt. Washington's battery, under the command of Lieut. O'Brien. Lieut. O'Brien was wounded before his guns were taken, and when reporting his loss to Gen. Taylor was complimented for his bravery. It was no fault of his. Captain Washington was in another part of the field, and sustained himself with great coolness and intelligence, as did Captains Bragg and Sherman, with their respective batteries—in all but fourteen guns.

It may be here proper to explain the circumstances upon which a report was founded that Gen. Taylor had sent Santa Anna a flag of truce during the action. It occurred that a body of Mexican infantry, about a thousand strong, had become detached from Santa Anna's army, and were being mowed down with terrible slaughter. General Taylor sent Mr. Crittenden with a flag, to say to them that if they would surrender he would stop killing them. When Mr. Crittenden got amongst them he was taken by them to Santa Anna, with his eyes blindfolded. This he remonstrated against without effect. When he was brought to Santa Anna he was asked his mission. He told him he had no message for him; that he was sent to ask a detached force to surrender, to save effusion of blood, and, as his errand was unsuccessful, he demanded to be sent back to his General. It was then that Santa Anna requested him to tell General Taylor that if he would surrender he would be protected and well cared for. Mr. Crittenden replied that he had no commission to speak with him (Santa Anna) upon that or any other matter, but it was no use to send any such message, as *General Taylor never surrendered.* [Picayune.]

At a meeting of shoemakers in New York on Tuesday week, it was shown that those who work on brogans could not make more than thirty-five cents a day.

Under the Tariff of 1842, the duty upon boots and booties was \$1.25 PER PAIR; while under the new tariff, passed expressly to benefit the mechanic, the duty upon all manufactures of leather is thirty per cent. ad valorem. Taking the proceedings of the shoemaker's meeting at New York, and the above facts in connection, no further comment is necessary.—*Carbon Co. Gazette.*

The Scottish farmers are substituting beans and turnips on land hitherto used for potatoes.

## IMPORTANT FROM THE ARMY.

### Battle of Buena Vista!

### GEN. TAYLOR AGAIN VICTORIOUS!

Santa Anna's Army cut to pieces—Mexican loss 4,000—American 700—Sixty-three American officers killed and wounded—Loss of Colonels Yell, Hardin, Henry Clay, Jr. and McKee.

From the New Orleans Picayune.

We lay before our readers, in advance of our regular publication, the glorious tidings from the Army brought by the schooner John Bell. Our reporter left the vessel in the river and came up to the town by express with the news.

The following account was prepared for us by an officer of the army. It may be relied upon. We publish also Gen. Santa Anna's account of the battle, from which it will be seen that he has suffered a defeat, though he covers up his retreat with a flourish of words. It will be seen that victory has been won at a sacrifice of many brave men.

To-morrow we will give farther particulars, prepared from the editions of the Picayune, by Lieut. J. C. Bibb, of the U. S. Army.

Dr. Turner, of the U. S. Army, who arrived at Matamoros on the 9th inst. from Monterey, brought the glorious intelligence of another brilliant victory over the Mexican army. The scene of action was at Buena Vista, about 6 miles west of Saltillo.

The fighting commenced on the 22d February and ended on the 23d. Santa Anna retired to Agua Nueva, a distance of 10 miles, leaving 4,000 killed and wounded upon the field. The loss on our part was 700 killed and wounded. Santa Anna's forces amounted to at least 15,000 men, that of Gen. Taylor's to about 5,000, almost entirely volunteers.

His army is composed of Washington's and Bragg's artillery and Thomas's batteries, one squadron of the 1st and 2d dragoons, the Arkansas and Kentucky cavalry, a brigade of Illinois and one also of Indiana volunteers, the 1st Mississippi and 2d Kentucky regiments, and one company of Texas volunteers.

The official dispatches of Gen. Taylor have been cut off.

Col. Morgan's regiment of Ohio Volunteers, being reinforced by a command from Monterey, had reached that place in safety.

Col. Curtis of Ohio, with one company, Captain Hunter, of the 2d U. S. Dragoons, his own regiment, one of Indiana volunteers, the Virginia regiment, and I think some Texas Rangers, in all about 2000 men, was about to leave Camargo, to attack Gen. Urrea, who is said to be about 30 miles south of that place with an army of 4000 to 5000 men, principally Rancheros.

He is believed to have with him only 1,500 regular troops. A great many, if not all, of these rancheros, as soon as they hear of the destruction of Santa Anna's Army, will disperse, and the gallant Colonel will, no doubt, obtain the victory.

This news from above proves that the various reports which had before been received of Gen. Taylor's retreat upon Monterey, and the advance of a large force to attack our depots at the Brazos and at the mouth of the Rio Grande, to be untrue. Of the defences at the mouth of the river, I know nothing, but have been told that they are sufficient to make a strong resistance.

The fortifications at the Brazos, with the force of artillery and persons in the Quartermaster's employ, which can be raised as a garrison, are sufficient to drive back a command of at least 2,500 or 3,000 Mexicans. The work, which may be technically termed a continued line, enclosed all the Quartermaster's and Commissaries' stores in depot. The parapet is formed of barrels of damaged commissary stores, with sand bags at the superior slope.

The sand from a ditch has been thrown up against the barrier, and forms the exterior slope. The armament of the first consists of 4 pieces of artillery, two twelve and two six pounders, in barbette, which sweep the foot of and cross three fires upon the level plain over which the enemy would be compelled to advance, and about 300 muskets to line the parapet. This was thrown up when an attack was daily expected.

Nothing having reached us from Gen. Myler for several days, we believe he has surrendered, as was reported. We give some credit to the rumor of an advance of a large body of the enemy upon our depot.

After waiting three or four days anxiously expecting the approach of the enemy, we received the glorious news above, understood of course, that the battle of Brazos Santiago, was no go; and when I sailed the artillery of Port Harney, instead of mowing down the Mexicans, was pealing forth a salute in honor of Old Rough and Ready and his gallant Army at Buena Vista.

### Santa Anna's Account.

We annex Santa Anna's own account of the actions of Buena Vista, as translated for the Tampico Sentinel. We have the original Spanish account in our possession.

CAMP NEAR BUENA VISTA, Feb. 23, 1847.

*Excellent Sir:*—After two days' battle, in which the enemy, with a force of eight thousand to nine thousand men and twenty-six pieces of artillery, lost five of his positions, 3 pieces of artillery and two flags, I have determined to go back to Agua Nueva to provide myself with provisions, not having a single biscuit or a grain of rice left. Thanks to the position occupied by the enemy, he has not been entirely defeated; he left on the field about 2,000 dead. Both armies have been cut to pieces, but the trophies of war will give you an idea on which side has been the advantage.

We have struggled with hunger and thirst during forty hours, and if we can provide ourselves with provisions, we will go again and charge the enemy. The soldiers under my command have done their duty and covered the honor of the Mexican nation with glory. The enemy has seen that neither the advantage of his position, nor the broken nature of the ground, nor the rigor of the season, (for it has been raining during the action,) could prevent the terrible charge with the bayonet, which left him terrified.

SANTA ANNA.

The Tampico Sentinel accompanied the translation of the despatch of Santa Anna with a long article. The Editors were not so well informed in regard to events at Buena Vista as we are here, but they leave all that out after Santa Anna.

From the New Orleans Delta, March 23—12 M.

### Additional Particulars.

On the 22d Santa Anna began the battle, by various manœuvres, attempting to outflank and terrify Old Rough and Ready. On that day the battle was confined to skirmishing and cannonading without much effect on either side.

In the meantime Santa Anna had sent a large force to Taylor's rear, but our artillery opened upon them with great effect and they were soon compelled to withdraw. On the 23d the battle commenced in real earnest and raged with great violence during the day.

The Americans did not wait to be attacked, but with the most daring impunity charged on the enemy with loud huzzas, their officers leading them most gallantly. Gen. Taylor was everywhere in the thickest of the fight. HE RECEIVED A BALL THROUGH HIS OVERCOAT, BUT WAS NOT INJURED!

Adj. Bliss was slightly wounded at his side. Adj. Lincoln, also of the General's staff, the intrepid young officer who so distinguished himself at Resaca de la Palma, was killed.

The battle of the 23d lasted from early in the morning till 4 p. m. when Santa Anna drew off his army, and retired to Agua Nueva, to await a reinforcement.

It will be remembered that Santa Anna's Corps de Reserve, commanded by Gen. Vasquez, had been delayed in its march, and no doubt joined him, a few days after the battle, but in the mean time his army is starving and many of his men deserting.

Capt. Hunter's strong artillery company was not in the action, but had left Monterey to join Gen. Taylor, with six cannon, two of them being 18 pounders.

On the 7th March one of the Ohio regiments also left Monterey to join Gen. Taylor. If these and the artillery of Capt. Prentiss arrive in time, the General's heavy loss will be fully repaired, and he will be ready to meet Santa Anna again.

Gen. Taylor, at the last accounts, was maintaining his position, undisturbed by the enemy. An exchange of prisoners had taken place and Old Rough and Ready's promise to Col. Marshall to get back C. M. Clay and his party, by taking Mexican prisoners enough to exchange for them has been fully redeemed.

Gen. Wool greatly distinguished himself in the action; and all the officers fought like heroes. After the battle, Gen. Taylor demanded of Santa Anna an unconditional surrender of his whole army, which the latter declined; but in return requested Gen. Taylor to surrender immediately. Immortal be the reply of Old Rough and Ready, as delivered by the gallant Lieut. Crittenden—"GEN. TAYLOR NEVER SURRENDERS!"

Santa Anna's Adjutant-General was captured by the Americans, but was afterward exchanged. General Taylor occupied his ground on the 24th and 25th without opposition.

Col. Morgan, of the Ohio Volunteers, with a small force, cut his way through large bodies of armed Mexicans, and arrived at Marin. A detachment of three companies under command of Col. Giddings was sent to his aid, and the whole party are said to have arrived safely at Monterey.

A train of 180 loaded wagons of the United States on their way to Monterey from Camargo, under an escort of 30 volunteers, was captured by a body of Mexican cavalry a few miles beyond Marin. Three of the men made good

their escape—the rest were taken prisoners.

A young lady, the daughter of an American citizen, living in Mexico, and returning home from New Orleans, where she had been going to school, was taken with this train, her father having been killed by the Mexicans. She had escaped and arrived at Monterey in safety, where her misfortunes had excited the most lively sympathy. The lady's name is Miss Burns.

Col. Curtis, of the Ohio volunteers, had started on his expedition against Urrea, who was at Aldemas, a village on the San Juan river about 40 miles from Camargo.

The Colonel has a fine force of volunteers, composed of the Ohio and Indiana regiments, and two or three companies of Virginia volunteers, and Capt. Winter's company of U. S. dragoons.

The Mexicans have possession of Cerralvo, China, Mier and all the towns beyond Camargo and Monterey. Major Coffee, paymaster, will carry on Gen. Taylor's dispatches to Monterey.

### Later from the Brazos.

*Retreat of Santa Anna to Matohala—Arrival of Gen. Taylor at Cerralvo—Flight of Urrea—Communications re-established.*

The steamship Telegraph arrived at New Orleans on the 28th ult. from Brazos Santiago, which she left on the 23d ult. No positive intelligence had been received from Gen. Taylor's camp later than that brought by Lieut. Crittenden; but from the best information that could be obtained, it appears that Santa Anna had retired to Matohala, where he was endeavoring to collect forces.

An officer arrived at the Brazos from Matamoros just as the Telegraph was casting off, with information that General Taylor had arrived at Cerralvo with a thousand cavalry in pursuit of Urrea, who fled in the direction of Victoria as soon as he heard of Taylor's approach. The communication between Camargo and Monterey was re-established.

The Massachusetts regiment was ordered to garrison Matamoros.

## VERA CRUZ INVESTED!

### And all the Redoubts Taken.

Such is the intelligence brought by the New York papers on Monday. There was some warm skirmishing during the landing, and our side lost 8 killed, (including Captain Aburtus, of Virginia, killed by a round shot, supposed to be from the castle,) and had several men wounded. The enemy sustained some loss.

The report of the recapture of Midshipman Rogers was premature, he being, unfortunately, still a prisoner.

Gen. Taylor's despatches have arrived at Washington. The gallant Old Soldier still had his Head Quarters at Agua Nueva. His despatch makes our loss 264 killed, 450 wounded and 26 missing, (one company of Kentucky cavalry not included,) and that of the enemy is estimated at from 1500 to 2000 in killed and wounded, besides 2 or 3000 by desertion.

### Reported Capture of Vera Cruz,

With a Loss of 800 Americans.

### THE REVOLUTION IN MEXICO.

### Probable Downfall of Gomez Farias

THE PRIESTS ASSISTING SANTA ANNA.

Washington, April 5—8 P. M.

Passengers who came on this afternoon in the mail boat say that as they were leaving Charleston, an agent came running down to the boat and hailed to them that a vessel had just arrived, bringing intelligence that Vera Cruz had been taken, after a desperate resistance, with a loss of 800 on our side.

New Orleans papers of the 29th have been received by the Southern mail of this evening. They are filled with the details of the incidents alluded to yesterday, but no later intelligence.

They state that the revolution against Gomez Farias, was making headway, and it was thought he will be put down. The coalition now is between Santa Anna and the clergy.

It was also reported that the priests have sent him two hundred thousand dollars, as an earnest of their determination to support him.

There is about to be established at South Trenton, a stock company consisting entirely of colored persons. Their object is to carry on the tanning business, with a capital of \$6000, divided into shares of \$20.

A lady in Flushing, L. I., is said to have been cured of dropsy in the chest by boiling a few roots of parsley in a quart of water until diminished to a pint, and taking a small quantity, mixed with gin, during the day.

The camel is believed to be the only animal that cannot swim. It is an extraordinary fact, that the moment they lose their footing in a stream, they turn over, and can make no effort to prevent themselves from being drowned.